## Assessment of Lagging Skills & Unsolved Problems Inventory (adapted from Dr. Ross Greene, Psychologist & Author of "The Explosive Child")

Child's Name:  Person Filling out Checklist:			
Execut	tive Skills		
		ll "leaky brakes over attention" or "leaky brakes over	
		ike "ADD", "ADHD", or "central auditory processing skill deficits that are being talked about	
1	Difficulty handling transitions, s	-	
_	another, adapting to new circu		
	_	ing things in a logical or prescribed order	
3	track of things	on topic, sorting through thoughts, or keeping	
4	Difficulty considering the likely of t	outcomes or consequences of actions	
5	Difficulty considering a range of	solutions to a problem	
Cognit	tive Flexibility Skills		
	o these deficits are what we call		
	<ul> <li>when a report uses terms lik flexibility skill deficits that are</li> </ul>	e "OCD" or "autistic spectrum ", it is often cognitive being talked about	
1	Concrete, black-and-white think	er; often takes things literally	
2	Insists on sticking with rules, ro	utine, original plan	
	Does poorly when things are un	·	
4	Difficulty shifting from original in obsessive	dea or solution; possibly perseverative or	
5	Difficulty appreciating another p	erson's perspective or point-of-view	
6	Doesn't take into account situat plan of action	ional factors that suggest the need to adjust a	
7.	•	ions/cognitive distortions or biases (e.g.	
	•	dy likes me, You always blame me, It's not	
	fair, I'm stupid, Things will nev		

angua	ge Processing Skills
	<ul> <li>when a report uses terms like "receptive language disorder", "expressive language disorder", or central auditory processing disorder, language processing skill deficits are being talked about</li> </ul>
2 3	Often has difficulty expressing thoughts, needs or concerns in words Often appears not to have understood what was said Long delays before responding to questions Difficulty knowing or saying how he feels
Emo	otion Regulation Skills
	<ul> <li>these deficits are what we call "leaky brakes over mood"</li> <li>when a report uses terms like "bipolar disorder" or "intermittent explosive disorder" or "rage", it is often emotion regulation skill deficits that are being talked about</li> </ul>
2 3	Difficulty staying calm enough to think rationally (when frustrated) Cranky, grouchy, grumpy, irritable (even when not frustrated) Sad, fatigued, tired, low energy.
	Anxious, nervous, worried, fearful In new situations, holds feelings in until he's comfortable, then starts to melt down
Soc	ial Skills
	o when a report uses terms like "nonverbal learning disorder (NLD)" or "autistic spectrum", it is often social skill deficits that are being talked about
1	Difficulty attending to or misreading of social cues/poor perception of social nuances/difficulty recognizing nonverbal social cues (e.g., facial expression, body language, tone of voice)
2	Lacks basic social skills (how to start a conversation, how to enter a group, how to connect with people)
3	Seeks the attention of others in inappropriate ways; seems to not know ways to seek attention in socially acceptable ways
4	Seems unaware of how behaviour is affecting other people; is surprised by other's responses to his behaviour
5	Lacks empathy; appears not to care about how behaviour is affecting others or their reactions
	Poor sense of how he is coming across or being perceived by others
7	Inaccurate self-perception (doesn't see self the way most others do)
Tria	gers (Situations, Events, Problems) List
1	
2	